

How are we getting along with our Rail-Road.

In answer to this inquiry we have to say, in addition to what all know of the daily trains of cars and transportation of passengers and freight to and from Citronelle, a distance of thirty-three miles from the city, that the road is under contract to the South line of Pontotoc county, Mississippi; and that the engineer, Capt. Child, is only waiting for the subscriptions to be completed in the two counties of Itawamba and Tishomingo, to let out the contracts to the Southern boundary of Tennessee. The portion of the road under contract is divided into three divisions.

The first division extends one hundred miles from Citronelle, to the mouth of the Savannah. The country which this traverses is a piney woods, with a loose sandy soil upon a fine red clay foundation. We understand that the graduation, masonry and bridging, is progressing rapidly on this section. The work is light; the grade going north not being more than twenty-five feet a mile, and the maximum coming south not over thirty feet. Seven thousand tons of iron have been purchased for this division, and will be here, probably, sometime in February. By next July, they will commence laying the rails, and by January, 1854, we may expect to see the famous Chickasawhay cotton taking up a new mode of conveyance to Mobile. The counties of Greene, Wayne, Clarke, Jones, Jasper, Newton, Lauderdale, and Kemper, will be tributary to this.

In the second division of one hundred miles from the mouth of the Savannah, the road is let out pretty largely to planters, who are paid partly in stock. This division runs through the rich cotton region of Eastern Mississippi, and when completed, will afford a convenient access to the Springs of Lauderdale. The grade on this is moderate, and the work light; being mostly a rolling prairie, with the exception of the Tombigbee summit. At this point, for about six miles in Kemper county, the work is exceedingly heavy. But, Messrs. Lockhart and Williams, two very experienced and energetic contractors, have taken hold of this portion and are hard at work upon the three divisions, the engineers are busy, with only ordinary difficulties to encounter. There is great interest all along in the completion of the road, but we understand that the county of Clarke failed to vote in favor of the tax, giving aid to the road. This, however, is what we must expect. There are in Mississippi, like as in Alabama, counties where taxation is looked upon as a burden and only a burden. The very word revives the memories of '75. They smell oppression in it, and their blood begins to heat at the presence of an enemy. But, we may recur to this subject again.

Mobile Evening News.

The Slave Case.

We publish in another column, the sound, practical, judicious remarks, made by the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, in advance of the decision of Judge Paine in this case; a case which has just been characterized by one of our contemporaries, (the Baltimore American,) as "the most important that has ever arisen out of the relations existing between the slave and free States," and as involving "points that have never been adjudicated before." The consequence that must flow from this decision, if it be established as a precedent, are beyond the conception of any living man. Thousands of slaves are annually transported by steamboats from Louisville to the lower country, and the boats invariably touch at a number of places on the Indiana and Illinois rivers. We have never yet heard of an instance in which an attempt was made to disturb the owner's right to his property, probably from the want of State laws, to render such disturbance available. But if the decision of Judge Paine be established as a precedent, the necessary enactment will not long be wanting. Whenever, therefore, a steamer, plying from Louisville to New Orleans, or any other point, with slaves on board, shall touch, for any purpose whatever, at any of the points alluded to, the owner will at once be divested of his rights, and if he carry on his private destination, lays himself liable to prosecution for kidnapping.—Richm.

THE VOTE OF CONCORD.
The residence of Mr. Pierce, so attached to its late vote for him, was stated to have received a usual democratic misapprehension or error, or a misapprehension, by the Eastern portion of the largest majority of the town.

The Boston Herald, in its issue of the 10th inst., contains a list of the names of the voters in Concord, N. H., who voted for Mr. Pierce.

The names of the voters in Concord, N. H., who voted for Mr. Pierce, are as follows:—

Mr. Pierce's enterprise will be equal to the emergency. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. For \$4, a copy each of Graham and can be secured for 1853.

Mr. Pierce has received from the American Association, Leonard Scott & Co., the copy of the LONDON QUARTERLY, which treat for the philosophy of the general reader. It contains the following programme:

—Lord Seston and Sir John Lubbock, on the subject of the "Leaves from Young Egypt," by Dr. Chalmers, and the letters of Lord Langdale, on the subject of the "Prospects," by the Hon. Charles Blackwood and the Hon. Charles Blackwood.

—According to the billiard table, Mr. Webster, in his discourse on the subject of the "Leaves from Young Egypt," by Dr. Chalmers, and the letters of Lord Langdale, on the subject of the "Prospects," by the Hon. Charles Blackwood and the Hon. Charles Blackwood.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

H. P. DOUGHTY, is authorized to receive new subscriptions, and receipt for money for the same, for the REPUBLICAN.

The Junior Editor of the Republican in retiring from the position, which he has occupied for the last two months, begs to express his sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which he has been received by the Democratic party of Lowndes county. During the short time that he has occupied the editorial chair a great revolution has been effected—the Whig party has been defeated and the Democracy restored to that power which it has held, with the exception of twelve years, since the foundation of our government. Under these circumstances he cannot forbear congratulating the friends of Lowndes on the noble part they have taken in that contest, and trusts that all of them may live to achieve many more such victories.

In retiring from the Republican, however, he does not leave the editorial field, but will at once assume the charge of another paper, and he sincerely hopes, that though separated by State lines, he may still maintain a constant intercourse with his friends through the columns of the "Alabama True Democrat."

THE WEATHER.—Since yesterday morning we have had, with only short intervals, an incessant fall of rain, sufficient it is supposed to give us a navigable river. The indications promise a continuance of wet weather.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The November number, (Vol. 10, No. 11,) of this excellent agricultural journal is on our table. It contains a large amount of valuable matter on subjects connected with Southern agriculture. The Cultivator has done much, in its time, in the great work of developing the agricultural resources of the South, and is a work which should be widely circulated. Published in Augusta, Ga., by Wm. S. Jones, at one dollar per annum in advance.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for December is on our table. It is a beautiful number, replete with fine engravings, and containing 112 pages of select reading. Like the glories of sunset, the number before us heralds the close of 1852, with a promise of brighter splendors for the dawn of 1853. Address Geo. A. Graham, Philadelphia, for the series commencing the New Year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for December, says our neighbor of the Democrat, which has just come to hand, contains much interesting reading matter, and is embellished with two charming steel engravings.—The Blind Piper and the Morning Star.—The latter particularly is brilliant; the Tableau of the Fashions too—"Ready to Start!"—is very fine. Godey still maintains its pre-eminence as the Lady's Magazine.

True as preaching, for we have heard them say that even in so simple a matter as mailing his numbers, there is a superior taste and judgment peculiar to Godey. In spite of the rush which will be made for the New Series commencing with the New Year, Godey's enterprise will be equal to the emergency. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. For \$4, a copy each of Graham and can be secured for 1853.

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Improvements in Town.

Our Town seems to be about to take a fresh start in the progress of improvements. Several fine brick buildings are now going up on Main street—Dr. Jones' east of Hale & Murdock's, and a conjoint row of three east of Keeler's, the first to be occupied by the Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company, the second by Mr. Spears, and the third by Mr. Sappington. All these houses have been commenced in superior style, and will soon be completed. A new improvement in architecture has been for the first time, introduced among us—that of iron facings for the doors and windows.—These have been manufactured in this place at the iron foundry of our townsman, Mr. A. R. Wolfington, and are finished off in a very tasty and beautiful style—quite equal to anything of the kind at the North. Mr. Wolfington is indeed a master workman, and may challenge comparison with the best in his line.

Our neighbor Stringer, too, with his horses and mules and buggies and all that pertains to the livery line, has made a fresh start and has just completed an extensive addition to his stables, the exact counterpart, in size and appearance, of his former building, only a little neater and of better finish. He has made a clean sweep from our office to Genevieve street, and now presents a broad, bold front with quite a city like appearance.

Various other works of improvement, we believe, are in contemplation, and we notice generally that all the buildings that have gone up in our midst within the last four or five years, are of superior construction—neater in appearance, more substantial, and every way better adapted for business purposes, than those erected previously. This is one of the best signs of permanent improvement in our town.

Nor should we, in this connection omit to notice the Artesian Well, which was bored last year in the middle of Main street, some distance west of the market, by Mr. Copeland. The well has been recently cleared out by Mr. C. and sunk some deeper. It now sends up a volume of water three or four times as large as it at first did. The perennial fount of the pure element—clear as crystal—gushes up with much force and passes off in quite a large stream through the cistern, which it keeps constantly full, ready for any emergency. We learn that Mr. Miller, our ingenious and tasty stone cutter, has been employed to prepare a pillar and suitable capital of marble for the well. The flooring around it is to be of hard, firm stone, which has already been procured for the purpose, and the whole is to be enclosed with iron railing. When all the external fixtures are completed, the well will be at once an ornament to the street, and of incalculable convenience and advantage to the whole town, especially to the business part of it. A few neat, ornamental shade trees around it, would make it a place that Calypso and her nymphs might envy in hot weather.

We are truly glad to see such a spirit of improvement beginning to be rife among our citizens—it augurs well for our little town. Let it go on and increase; let us have our branch railroad built to the grand Mobile and Ohio railroad, as in all likelihood we shall in a few years, and Columbus will soon bid defiance to all competition, and become, what nature designed her to be, the Queen City of East Mississippi.—Democrat.

The Home Journal.

The Home Journal is one of the few newspapers of the country says the Chicago, "Gem of the Prairie," that is never taken up without real profit, and never missed without so much dead loss. It furnishes a style of reading and a class of information that can be gotten no where else. If a person takes the N. Y. Times, he can jog on very comfortably through life without the N. Y. Tribune—or if he reads the Chicago Tribune, he will be in town without reading the Democrat—but he who tries to get on without the Home Journal, plods along with one shoe off—a loss not supplied by the fact of his having the other shoe on.—Morris and Willis furnish just those criticisms on art and music, those choice selections from the best writers, and those insights into the heart of society which no other editors can, or at any rate, which no others do. So we say to our friends, take the Home Journal, and thus be weekly reminded that, in the words of their prospectus, "it is not all of life to get a living."

The expense of governing the city of New York is stated at \$8,500 per day, or \$354 per hour. Every clock of the town-clock (times) scores down a dime against the city.

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The Vote of Mississippi.

We give below in tabular form the following vote of our State for President and Vice President, chiefly made up from the Mississippi. Making allowance for any slight inaccuracies in the figures, the aggregate is believed to be mainly correct. According to the cyphering up of a friend the majority for Pierce in the accompanying vote is 8,913. We have not yet ascertained the majority against the Planters Bank Bonds.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

COUNTIES.	PIERCE.	SCOTT.
Adams,	442	514
Attala,	678	318
Amitie,	355	325
Bolivar,	38	67
Carroll,	783	528
Claiborne,	368	270
Cochamo,	115	159
Copiah,	607	272
Clarke,	347	137
Choctaw,	610	332
Chickasaw,	719	478
Covington,	303	93
Calhoun,	467	215
DeSoto,	888	781
Franklin,	254	158
Greene,	114	61
Hinds,	839	975
Holmes,	484	419
Harrison,	276	156
Hancock,	112	44
Issaquena,	54	48
Itawamba,	1015	402
Jasper,	421	243
Jackson,	213	13
Jefferson,	317	203
Jones,	114	33
Kemper,	511	97
Lawrence,	744	499
Lowndes,	333	198
Leake,	688	308
Lauderdale,	70	461
Lefayette,	134	1087
Marshall,	497	440
Madison,	472	466
Monroe,	507	48
Marion,	412	377
Noxubee,	248	51
Neshoba,	217	107
Newton,	344	211
Ortigueira,	112	94
Perry,	452	141
Pike,	142	147
Rankin,	1030	475
Rankin,	351	274
Sanford,	43	35
Simpson,	244	150
Smith,	270	85
Scott,	247	98
Tallahatchie,	186	143
Tishomingo,	1312	760
Tunica,	34	20
Tippah,	1232	509
Wilkinson,	265	271
Wayne,	61	71
Warren,	494	723
Washington,	90	129
Winston,	448	218
Yazoo,	500	452
Yalobusha,	644	549

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALABAMA.

Pierce,	26,881
Scott,	15,083
Tapp,	2,174
Pierce over Scott,	11,843
over all,	9,939

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

Pierce,	198,583
Scott,	179,183
Hale,	8,590
Brown,	1,070
Pierce over Scott,	19,400
over all,	9,200

Taylor,	185,730.
Cass,	172,186
Van Buren,	11,117

NORTH CAROLINA.

The official vote of North Carolina for President, shows the following result:

Pierce and King,	39,764
Scott and Graham,	39,161
Majority,	603

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Democratic Cities.

All the great cities of the Union have given majorities for Pierce and King. These are the figures in round numbers, New York heading the list:

New York city,	11,000
Philadelphia city and county,	2,300
Baltimore,	4,500
Boston,	500
Cincinnati,	21,000
New Orleans,	150
Brooklyn,	1,300
Albany,	800
St. Louis,	1,300
Louisville,	72
Buffalo,	900
Detroit,	500
Chicago,	500
Milwaukee,	800
Portland,	200
New Haven,	200
Hartford,	100
Providence,	1,600
Total,	28,272

It will be seen that the democratic majority in eighteen of the principal cities of the Union is rising of 28,000. The democracy have also carried Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, and other Southern cities, by large majorities. The great centres of trade have all repudiated Gen. Scott, and the narrow and liberal principles by which he would have been governed in the event of his election. They are all in favor of a liberal commercial policy.

Dr. Putnam, in his discourse on the subject of the "Leaves from Young Egypt," by Dr. Chalmers, and the letters of Lord Langdale, on the subject of the "Prospects," by the Hon. Charles Blackwood and the Hon. Charles Blackwood.

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Official information has been received by the Department of State, from the Spanish Minister at Washington says a New York correspondent of the N. O. Picayune Nov. 17th, to the effect that the laws of the Island of Cuba forbid the entrance of any vessel into the harbor of Havana after night-fall, or before a specified hour in the morning, and that it is the duty of the officer on guard at the Moro Castle to fire into any vessel breaking the regulation. The steamer Crescent City recently violated these rules, and the officers in the Moro at the time have been imprisoned for not firing into her.—The Captain General has given peremptory orders to fire into the Crescent City if she again breaks these regulations.

The order given to a war steamer to cruise off the Moro and prevent the entrance of the Crescent City, is believed to have been promulgated under the influence of offended Spaniards, who persuaded the Captain General that any concession in the matter would appear cowardly.

Purser Smith has made affidavit on oath, denying the charges made against him by the Havana authorities.

THE RAILROAD FEELING IN EAST MISSISSIPPI.—A correspondent of the Paulding Clarion writes that the people of Wayne county are more interested upon Railroad matters than anything else. He says:

The piney woods through Wayne county is now teeming with busy life, and such an impetus is given to the country as would astonish any one who was acquainted with it before the commencement of the work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on which a great number of hands are now at work from Citronelle to the Chickasawhay river, and beyond it. This work has imparted life and energy to the citizens; the price of land has suddenly advanced, and a ready market at home; a fair price is found for such produce as they could never find a market for before, of a plentiful year, such as they have been blessed with the present year.

Many persons are to be seen daily from the older States, seeking land near the Railroad.

This is the spectacle now presented, when but a very short time past, there was but little to dispel the monotony of the gloomy piney woods.

Despising Household Duties.

From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to this subject:

"In the neglect of household cares American women stands alone. A German lady, no matter how lofty her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servant pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either falls away from ennu, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for her mind."

JAIL BURN.—The jail at Wedowee, Randolph county was burned down on the morning of the 28th, of October, by a prisoner named John E. Smith, and his accomplices outside. An attempt was also made to burn the court house, but failed. The office of the circuit clerk was also broken into, and all the indictments stolen, the State docket, and many papers in civil cases. It was a great pity that Smith was not burnt up too, for he was a great scoundrel. He was in jail on account of an unsatisfied judgment obtained against him for abusing his wife, and also to answer an indictment against him for perjury.

Macon (Ala) Republican.

FAITH STRONGER THAN A STONE WALL.—The Spirit of the Times tells the following anecdote, which it very properly considers too true to be confined to private circles:—"A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God. Says he, 'Bredren, whatever God tells me to do in His book, (holding up the Bible) dat I am gwine to do. If I see in it dat I must jump troo a ston wall I am gwine to jump at it. Going troo it 'longs to God—jumping at it 'longs to me!'"

ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—Col. Ramsey has been recently exploring the route included in the grant made to him by the Mexican Government, to navigate the river of Lacutha or Mescal, from the sea to the boundary line of the State of Puebla, a distance of 450 miles—the latter point being only about 350 miles from Acapulco, on the Pacific. By this route the distance from New Orleans to San Francisco will be performed in twelve days.

A CAKE AS IS A CAKE.—Gilmour's mammoth cake, now on exhibition at the refreshment saloon of the Maryland Institute, weighs about four thousand pounds; and contains 100 elegant fine gold rings, of the best manufacture, a large number of which are set with Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, Opals, Turquoises, Cornelians, Amethysts, &c. &c. 7 quarts of butter, 2 barrels of sugar 8 barrels of flour, 50 pounds of spice, 12 gallons of brandy, 250 dozen of eggs, 4 barrels of currants, 40 boxes of raisins, and 16 boxes of citron. It is now retailing at 50 cents per pound to visitors.

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The Argentine Republic.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that it is intended to send Lieut. Page, in the new steamer "Water Witch," to survey the rivers Parana, Uruguay and other great branches of the vast stream, known as the La Plata, with a view also to open by Urquiza's recent decree to the ships of all nations in the wide regions watered by these rivers, and which have hitherto been almost unknown and forbidden lands to European and American enterprise.

Urquiza, following an opposite course to that of the able but narrow minded Rosas, has made use of the almost absolute power conferred upon him in an enlightened and liberal spirit, more characteristic of the ideas of modern European and American progress than the prejudiced, and time-honored but destructive policy of despotic restrictions on trade. He is a dictator merely in name. By a stroke of the pen he has achieved what English and French diplomacy and fleets have failed to accomplish after years of blockades, intrigues and actual contest by battle, viz: the independence of the Banda Oriental, the liberation of the Argentine Republic, and the opening of the Uruguay and Parana rivers to the shippings of all nations.

For thousands of miles these immense rivers are navigable, safely and easily, by sailing vessels and by those propelled by steam. They water vast countries, rich in the products of a tropical climate, although the despotism which has hitherto governed them has paralyzed the development of their resources both in population, means of transportation, and agriculture and manufacture. The precious metals, iron, copper, lead, salt, alum, gypsum, sulphur, mica, pitch, coal, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, indigo, wheat, maize, wines, pepper, cochineal, aloes, coconuts, fruits, abound—in short the list of vegetable and mineral productions open throughout thirty degrees of latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Andes, a field for European and American enterprise the importance and extent of which cannot be realized at a cursory glance such as we are forced to give. A glance at the map, at the wide and fertile regions through which these rivers flow, and which are now for the first time rendered accessible to commerce, will best assist the reader in forming a conception of the magnitude of the advantages placed by Urquiza's liberal policy before the world of traffic.

These rivers are preeminently adapted to steam navigation, an assertion not to be disputed after the result of actual experience. They irrigate a country but little less extensive than the immense valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, and offer equal facilities with those the wide-stretching arm of civilization and its powerful agencies, steam and commerce. The English and French will seize with avidity upon the opening they have so long battled for to grasp the commercial resources of the Argentine Republic, and the Banda Oriental; and the step our Government is reported to be on the point of taking, in sending the proper agents to secure for American traffic concessions and advantages equal to those of other nations will be properly appreciated by the people of this country. No more important measure to the commercial interests of the United States could be initiated, and its prompt development will add to an immeasurable extent to that and enterprise which already whitens the oceans with their sails or plough them with their steamers.—Picayune.

Louis Napoleon in New York.

The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, moralizing upon the rapid ascent of Louis Napoleon upon the ladder of ambition, from positive poverty to superlative grandeur and power, recalls some reminiscence of his sojourn in New York City many years ago.—The editor says:

"What strange events have occurred within a few years in reference to that man! We knew him whilst he was residing in New York, at a lodging-house in Read street, then kept by a gentleman who now occupies a high official position under the French Government. At that time he was very poor and very dissipated. Notoriously profligate in